KATIE COBB.

The Alleged Husband Poisoner Entirely Self-Poised Under Trial.

A FACE LIT WITH SMILES.

Bishop, the Cowardly Villain, on the Witness Stand.

NOT LIKE A PLAY.

Will Kate Be Hanged Because the Grocer's Wagon Stopped At Her Door?

UNCORROBORATED ASSERTIONS.

More Medical Testimony-Arsenic Eating Said To Be Practised in Styria.

A CHILD ON THE STAND.

It would seem impossible that in such a quiet and trial should ever occur for a crime so heinous as that charged against Katie Cobb, so startling in the inciwhich followed it. Coming out of the crowded court room—where I believe I was brought face to face with every goseip-monger in Connecticut, and where I had a pleasant chat of half an hour ion of declivities on which the town is built. A nore picturesque village cannot be imagined. Even st. Thomas, in the West Indies, perched as it is on the sides of a mountain which rises out of the sea is not more romantic in its situation. As I stood on the plateau below the Court House and gazed on the two rivers which meet at the bottom of the hills I could not fail to recall Stedman's lines included in Longfellow's "Poems of Piaces," and feel how delightful it must be in summer time to

tul it must be in summer time to
idly wander where
Shetucket flows meandering, or Yantic
Leaps through the cloven air.
Why anybody should build a city here, unless Indian tradition and the spirit of Uncas, whose name one ees everywhere about, was the incentive to it, is nore than I can conceive, although the more practical cason that here is the head of tidewater may have omething to do with it. Let this be as it may I was very much impressed with the snow capped cauty of the crested hills, with their lines of terraced New England cottages dotting their sides. When I met Katie Cobb—being introduced to her by her senior counsel, Congressman Wait—it was of these things I spoke to her, and she became thoroughly unrestrained in manner, if not absolutely enthusiastic,

"There are some delightful drives in the neighborrood," she said, "and in the summer there is not a nore beautiful town anywhere in New England." A CHAT WITH KATIE CORB.

It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I had been so much impressed with the beauty of the place and that this was a subject on which Mrs. Cobb was naturally responsive, or I should have made a sorry ess of the interview, for although I had especial? his first declamation, and, finally, in the midst of blundering, blundered upon a congenial topic to both of us. The allusion evidently was pleasant to Mrs. Cobb. Her face lit up with a genial smile and a pleased intelligence looked out of her eyes. While she spoke I had time to study her softer climate she would have developed into majes-

work in the about have developed into najestic womenhood. Her five is not angular, and her accordinate she would have developed into najestic womenhood. Her five is not angular, and her the womenhood. Her five is not beautiful—her mouth is too large and stenight cut for beauty and the mouth is too large and stenight cut for beauty and the mouth is too large and stenight cut for beauty and the mouth is not have an and unaffected in the manner, even with the shadow of a great crime hanging over her, that, seen at her best, she cannot fail to be from mouth of such great surprise.

INTRESSIONS OF THE DEPENDANT.

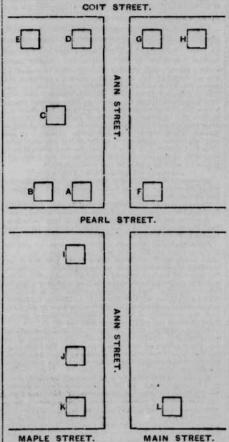
To give up interview with Katis Cobb in detail would be impossible. It was a rambling conversation, unputing from theme to them and from the conversation, unputing from theme to them and from the coverything Mes. Cobb said the mind of the lastic would naturally recur to some allegation of his either in his confusion or his testimony. When the peaks of the delightful drives in the neighborhood who was taking on a subject which would have been agreeable to her if Bishop has never extentively oblivious of what was in my mind. Bishop's story of driving with her. Then he system of the best properties of the section of

man among common men. A manly impulse would be impossible to such a nature, though a secret and unreasoning passion might bind and hold him. Self-contessed as a betrayer, a poisoner and a liar, he can only be regarded as something too monstrous for contact with his kind. Is it possible that a woman who could boilty plan and calmly and persistently execute such a murder as he charges upon Mrs. Cobb could love such a man? If she could, blind indeed she must have been to his detects—mental, moral and physical. But it is in her blind passion for a man.

Whether she wasks swayed by an unreasoning and overwhelming passion is a revelation which the stery itself must disclose, and so I have been at the trouble to gather and collate all the facts.

CHARLER CORE.

The first important fact or facts in my inquiry was Charlie Cobb himself. He was a comparatively young man—healthy, vigorous, industrious, self-respecting and respected. He had been in both the army and navy, and at the time of his death he was an influential member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R. He was also a prominent Mason, a prominent Templar among the Temperance Knights and a prominent member of an organization here known as the O. D. O. I asked what the O. D. O. was, but only got for answer, "Oh, the O. D. O. ones." In his business and social relations he was exceedingly popular, and it is generally admitted that few men seemed happier in his home. "Everything was pleasant between Cobb and his wife," said Betsy Gardner, who was intimate with the family preceding the marder, "She was a very neat housekeeper," testified Mrs. Fuller, Cobb's only sister. Even the venerable Mrs. Cobb, the mother of the deceased, whose testimony was full of the bias of grief and affection, was always on good terms with her daughter-in-law. But more important than all this, Bishop says, in his first confession, that when he urged the wife so to conduct herself that her husband would renounce her, she replied, "Charlie would not leave me and the children on any provocation." It was in such a household that Bishop, clammy, uncouth and ungainly, claims that he was the tempter. If he was he was a vertiable Black Crook among lovers. Charlie Cobb knew of Bishop's visits to his house; he was not unaware that the gossips were busy with his wife's reputation; his father, his mother and his sister told him of these things, but he ween ton trusting and loving his wife till ne died. The excellence of his domestic relations—or at least his own satisfaction with them—is established beyond all eavil in question. All this I conceive to be impo



Contrast with this and with what follows a little scene from the novel to which I have referred, which I have taken the trouble to dramatize for the sake of the illustration, to show how guilty women act when they make up their minds to poison a husband for a lover. This is the way the French Katie Cobo put the subject before the French Wesley Bishop:—
Wesley—We must be patient and wait.
KATIE—Wait—for what? Till he's dead?
Wesley—Don't speak so.
KATIE—Wy not? (going up to him). He has only a few hours to live. See here! (drawing a visi from her pocket). This is what convinces me I am not mistaken.
Wesley (becoming livid and mable to repress his horror)—Oh, poison!

Wesley (becoming livid and unable to repress his horror)—Oh, poison.

Wesley—You will not use it again. (Turns toward the door.) This very night I shall quit this house forever.

Katik —I have used it.

Wesley—You will not use it again. (Turns toward the door.) This very night I shall quit this house forever.

Katik (stopping him)—Reflect before you act. (Colduy)—I will befray the fact of your relations with me. Who will then believe you are not my accomplice? (She looks at him. He trembles). Speak! Betray me if you choose. Whatever happens, for happiness or misery, we shall no longer be separated. Our destinies will be the same.

How like and yet how unlike is the story Bishop tells. As Churile was hard to bury he repeatedly implored Katie, so he says, to stop, and suggested that he would go away.

"If you want to kill me," he says Katie said, "do so, for I cannot live without you. You have become part of my very life."

He again tried to induce her to desist but she answered, "No, I have promised to be yours and I want to be and shall be—only have faith in me and trust me a little longer." So he kept on getting more poison and she persisted in administering it, but Charlie wouldn't die, and one day Katte said she thought he was polson proof. Then he told her his getting so much poison would get him into trouble. "They will not think it all for one person," argued Katie, according to Wesley. "Let me try once more." Charlie died at last, and Professor Doroms found that he was not altogether poison proof.

The supplementary confession if which he said it was Katle who administered the poison to Mrs. Bishop, and on the following day he contradicted both statements and said, "I now state that I gave my wife Hattle E. Hishop a powder of morphine of three grains, instead of throwing it in the fire." When Katle Cobb was told of these confession he which he said it was Katle who administered the poison to Mrs. Bishop, and on the following believe in Katle Cobb. The whole derived with emphasis, "I love Wesley lishop! W

not as pronounced, but he increased the number of the illicit connections and was more malevolent than ever in blackening the character of the woman. Occasionally he would smile, and whenever he sprung some fresh surprise upon the Court there would be a merry twinkle in his eyes. It was a spectacle eyen more saddening than disgusting. All this time Katie Cobb sat before the accuser calm, dignified, unmoved. Only once or twice did she deign to dart a look of fierce hatred at the man on the witness stand. What she thought or feit no man could tell, and it was just after Bishop had left the stand for the last time that I followed her into one of the private rooms of the Court House, accompanied by her counsel, and had the conversation with her which I have already described. "What do you think or Mr. No-and-80:" said Mr. Wait to me, naming a prominent politician. I protested I did not want to say, but he pressed me. "Well, if I had any business relations with him I would watch him." "Would he make a good husband?" asked the lawyer. "I did not know you were speaking of matters of the heart," I said. "I should say yes, decidedly, if the lady loves him." Mrs. Cobb suith a husband as soon as he successes in acquitting her.

Miss. Comb. IN COURT.

All day Thursday and yesterday she was on the witness stand, and she bore the ordeal well. Those who expected her to break down were disappointed. She was as self-contained on the stand as when she sat under Bishop's accusations, and all her answers were frank and straightforward. The impression she made was excellent, and her emotion when she described the deathbed of her husband was not overstrained or overacted. The case is not yet closed, but it will be on Monday, and then will follow the arguments of counsel, the charge of the Court and the verdict of the jury, which may, perchance, be only an ante-climax preceding the final fall of the curtain. Prooutses or The Thial.

The first was gessed and the bench as a visitor, was Judge Hovey, who is taking a rest after five week

recounted the practices of the people of Styris, where one man took weekly enough to kill ten English adults.

A STYRIAN SUPERSTITION.

Yet in this country no physician has ever found anything corresponding; death is the final result of the practice; an absurdity referred to by Taylor is that the Styrians take this poison at certain stages of the moon, on the same principle that some old Country people in America will not kill their hogs at certain stages of the moon, through fear that the flesh will shrink in the pot when boiling; in a later edition of Taylor's work is recounted the death of an arsenic cater, with all the symptoms of chronic poisoning; in this case, which was in Halifax, the man had been an arsenic eater for three years, and became greatly emaciated; Stille's "histeria Medica" describes the effects of arsenic as used in Styria; the arsenic taken begins with a half grain, which is taken several times weekly, and continues it for months to familiarize the system thoroughly with the use of the poison; then the quantity is gradually increased; the taker becomes voistile in manner and is enabled to endure great fatigne and ascend great heights; it is noted, however, that serious results eventually occur; the practice cannot readily be abandoned; great emaciation occurs for some reason which cannot be explained, but is attributed to a disease resulting from the practice; Ringer's "Handbook on Therapoutics" remarks that the statements regarding the effects of the habitual use of arsenic are conflicting; the use of the drug in Styria is described, the women using it for their

and Mrs. Waterman, as Mrs. Waterman was not on trial. The prosecution had called Mrs. Waterman and made her a witness for the State to get her evidence about a certain cup marked "Pot," and the Attorney for the State, he claimed, had no right to bring a child to contradict his own witness.

Mr. Waller, for the State, said Mrs. Waterman had been an important witness for the defence, and the State wished to show she was an incredible witness, because she had tampered with other witnesses.

The Court ruled that the State had a perfect right, under the rules of law, to impeach the grandmother as a witness by the testimony of the little grand-daughter if she had attempted to influence her to testify falsely.

The little girl was then allowed to testify. She wore a white relt hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, sitting jauntily on her head, and a double breasted frock, beneath which lung a pretty Scotch plaid winter dress. She was a handsome child, and the court room was hushed to the stillness of death that every word the child might say could be heard. She testified as follows:—

I went home to grandma Waterman's; saw her as soon as I went into the house; I do not remember what my grandmother said; I told my grandmother all what she asked me; I told her I auswered all the questions you asked me; about the note Mr. Bishop gave me, and whether mamms was clever to paps, and about the motto on the wall, and about the cup; I told my grandmother had a cup and what it had on it. I said "Pet;" I don't remember I told my grandmother about it; my grandmother told me as ne didn't have any cup with something on it and said it was her cup; my grandmother told me it was her cup; my grandmother showed in a cup with something, I could not tell what; I do not remember what my grandmother showed in a cup with something on it and said it was her c

THE BODY OF BENJAMIN HUNTER-AN UN-SEEMLY EXHIBITION OF MORBID CURIOSITY-THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1879.

After the strangled body of Benjamin Hunter, the murderer of John M. Armstrong, was cut down from Sheriff Calhoun's newfangled gallows yesterday, it was given in charge of John C. Hunter, the brokenhearted brother. It was brought to this city as quietly as possible and taken to the undertaker's shop of David I. Kaliock, at Second and Bainbridge streets. There it remained until one o'clock this morning, when it was privately removed to the home of the sorrowing family of the dead man, on morning, when it was privately removed to the home of the sorrowing family of the dead man, on Tenth street, below Wharton. Before the execution took place crowds of people began gathering in front of the house where Hunter had lived, and as the day wore on a motley and noisy throng idly waited for the expected undertaker's wagon containing the corpse of the murderer. But they waited in vain for a chance of satisfying their morbid cravings, and at length this disgraceful and unseemly exhibition of bad taste was put an end to by the police, who, at the solleitation of the family, drove the throng away and assured them that their curiosity would not be satisfied. At one o'clock this morning, when the streets were descrited, the body was taken home and placed in the second story front room in an icebox, where it now lies. Mr. John C. Hunter stayed with the family all night. The funeral will probably take place on Monday, but will be kept as private as possible. No public announcement of the time or place will be made. To-day crowds again lingered near the house,

HENTER'S WILL.

It is understood that Hunter in his will leaves what remains of his estate to his wife and children. A gentleman who interested himself in the doomed mans behalf, says that the defence could not have cost Hunter less than \$15,000, and this amount, taken from what he was represented to be worth, along with his wife's interest, in all \$40,000, would leave the family in very good circumstances. It is said that the family will remove to the West.

A MEDICAL OPINION.

Dr. Thomas H. Andrews, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, was present at the hunging, in his official capacity, under the orders of the Sheriff. He atoles that about ten minutes previous to the hanging he saw the culprit. He was lying upon the bed, and upon being questioned uid not answer. Shortly before com-

THE COURTS.

ENFORCING THE COLLECTOR TO SHOW CUST

house bonds cancelled. The firm had issued checks for the full amount of these duties to Peddrick at the Collector had in every case issued permits to the warehouse men informing them that the duties were paid in full and authorizing the delivery of the goods

a motion to vacate a stay of proceedings, by the judgment prior to the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy was stayed from arresting the bankrupt. The judgment was recovered for goods sold and delivered. Before judgment an order of arrest was made on affidavits showing that the plaintiff was induced to give credit for the goods by laise representations as to his credit and means. From this an appeal was taken, which was not finally determined till after the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings. "The order was then affirmed," says Judge Choate, "and is now in force, and, under the laws of New York, entitles the judgment creditor to an execution against the person." In conclusion Judge Choate decides that the stay shall be vacated "so as to allow the issue of process on the judgment for the arrest of the bankrupt." C. Whitaker appeared for bankrupt and Bernard and Fiero for judgment creditors.

Judge Choate also rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of Oliver B. Whitner, bankrupt. This was a motion to vacate or modify a stay of proceedings which prevents a creditor from proceeding to enforce by warrant of arrest a decree of a Surrogate against the bankrupt as an administrator. "The creditor," decides Judge Choate, "is the owner by assignment of certain claims against the bankrupt for moneys received by him as administrator, and which he has misappropriated, and for the payment of which a final decree was entered by the Surrogate, which has been docketed and execution issued thereon unsatisfied." He directs that the stay be "modified so that it shall not prevent proceedings upon the basis of the Burrogate's decree for commitment and arrest of the bankrupt."

THE BERBIEN DISPOSSESS CASE.

In relation to the dispossess case of Beach against Berrien, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Herald, Messrs. Dunne and Nolan, counsel for the Berrien, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Herald, Messrs. Dunne and Nolan, counsel for the plaintiff and for Mr. Stotesbury, his grantor, allege that in order to place Mr. Stotesbury's relations to the case in a true light it should be stated that General Ward already held a contract for the purchase of the property before Mr. Stotesbury's sympathies were enlisted in the matter at all; that it was only when General Ward was unable to complete the contract that Mr. Stotesbury consented to interfere; that it then became the understanding that each was to furnish \$1,500, and that in this General Ward failed, and Mr. Stotesbury, being bound in the contract with the owner, was compelled to carry it out alone, and, with the assent of both General Ward and Mrs. Berrien, took the deed in his own name. As to the letter which Mrs. Berrien was given "twenty-four hours" within which to write, it is claimed it had relation to matters entirely disconnected with any desire on the part of Mr. Stotesbury to have General Ward vacate his room, and did not originate in any fancy on the part of the torner for such room or any other room in the house. The letter from which it was sought to infer a declaration of trust, it is alleged further by counsel for the defendant, had relation merely to Mr. Stotesbury's declaration of willingness to convey the property to Mrs. Herrien, within five years, on payment by her of the amount expended thereon, and that this declaration he would gladly at any time have carried into affect.

A motion was yesterday made before Judge Choate, in the United States Court, by Mr. Charles Strauss, counsel for Philip Wolf & Co., to compel the assignee of the estate of Charles Matty & Co., bankrupts, to make an accounting of the estate in his hands. The petition shows that the bankrupts were adjudicated on April 28, 1876, since which time nothing has been done; that at a meeting held before Register Dayton Ernest F. Bernhardt was elected assignee by the friends of the bankrupts, and that he has since collected a sarge amount of money for which he refuses to account. These facts being made to appear Judge Choate ordered the peremptory filing of an account by the assignee, and that he be attached for contempt of Court in not appearing to answer the petition, and that he be personally charged with the expenses of the proceedings. This is one of several similar motions which are made under the recent order of Judge Choate to compel assignees to report their proceedings to the Court.

Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, who has been doing such good work for the past two months in this city, closes his labors this evening at the Free Tabernacle Church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth ascendes. During his stay here Mr. Murphy has induced 25,000 persons to sign the piedge. It is expected that his farewell this evening to New York will be the occasion for a large turnout of the friends of the temperances cause.